

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Cunningham Farm (Tenant house) Inventory Number: WA-II-331
Address: 18422 Shepherdstown Pike Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ X no
City: Sharpsburg Zip Code: 21782 County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Keedysville
Property Owner: United States of America Tax Account ID Number: none
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 5 Tax Map Number: 76
Project: Removal of non-contributing structure from Cunningham farm Agency: U.S. National Park Service
Agency Prepared By: U.S. National Park Service
Preparer's Name: Keven Walker Date Prepared: 7/29/2010
Documentation is presented in: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: Antietam National Battlefield
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes Listed: ☒ X yes
Visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ X no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Description

The Cunningham farm is a 166.5 acre tract of land located along the western bank of Antietam Creek and just a few yards north of MD Route 34, about two miles east of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland. The property was originally part of a series of larger land holdings before being divided, during the first quarter of the 19th century, into a parcel of its own, similar in size and shape to the metes and bounds of today. Sometime soon thereafter, the Mumma family established a farmstead on the property which was known to have included a farmhouse, barn, and out-kitchen, all of which remain today. According to the Parks Barn Historic Structure Report, "The farm adjoins the Piper and Roulette Farms both of which saw action during the battle of Antietam. The farm was originally settled by German farmers who came from Pennsylvania in the 18th and early 19th century." Today, the farm fields are leased for hay production and the farm structures are not in use.

☐ The primary complex of farm buildings is situated approximately 1/8 of a mile north of the Boonsboro Pike and is accessed by a gravel farm lane that leaves the pike and follows along the west bank of Antietam creek. Three historic structures form the core of this complex; the dwelling house, bank barn, and out kitchen, with several dilapidated early 20th century agricultural outbuildings located around these historic structures.

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Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒ X

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MHT Comments: *Tenant house and some outbuildings in complex postdates Battle of Antietam; lacks integrity as farm*

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

8/16/10
Date

Bluntz
Reviewer, National Register Program

8/16/10
Date

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☐ The dwelling house was originally constructed circa 1830 by the Mumma family. Though the house is today listed by the National Park Service as being in poor condition interior architectural elements remain intact and are representative of the structure's period of construction. As originally constructed, the house was a three bay two story structure with an exterior chimney north gable end and a porch that extend the length of the front (east) façade. By 1862, a single story addition to the original structure was constructed on the north gable end. Sometime in the late 19th century a second story was added above the previous addition completing the house as it appears today.

☐ Immediately north and west of the dwelling house is located the property's only surviving 19th century domestic dependency. This one room single story dependency, a log out kitchen, is about 16' x 16' in size, and features a working fireplace with an exterior composite chimney on its north gable end.

☐ Approximately 50 yards south of the dwelling house is located circa 1830 Sweitzer barn. This barn is constructed on a limestone foundation with a cantilevered forebay extending along the structures south façade. Built into a bank, each of the structure's two levels can be accessed on grade. The barn is notable for its asymmetrical gable roof, the feature that identifies it as part of the Sweitzer classification of barns. Sweitzer barns preceded the Pennsylvania barn in the evolution of barn construction styles and this structure, having elements of both styles, is believed to be a transitional example.

Building Description - Cunningham Tenant House

The circa 1905 two story dwelling house is located approximately 1/8th of a mile south of the cluster of buildings that make up the property's primary farmstead, along the gravel lane that provides access to the farm from MD Route 34, the Keedysville Pike. The house is a three-bay, double-pile, frame structure situated on a coursed cut limestone foundation. The structure is built against a rising slope leaving approximately 4 feet of the foundation exposed across the east façade and tapering to no exposure to the west. The exposed foundation is a prominent feature adding an element of height to the structure that is accentuated by its situation on the landscape well above the access road. The side gable roof is covered with standing seam metal roofing panels and a box cornice, with gable end returns, encloses the rafter tails and supports 1/2 round galvanized rain gutters. Two brick chimneys break through the peak of the roof, one at each gable end. Extending the entire width of the structure's west façade is a single story, shed roof addition. The exterior of the structure is clad in cream / yellow vinyl siding. The vinyl siding covers the structures original horizontal "German" or "novelty" wood siding. The structure's windows consist of two-over-two light double hung, wood sash with vertical muntins; four-light, fixed, wood sash; four-light, wood sash, casement windows; and single light, double hung, vinyl-sash windows.

Opened riser wood stairs ascend from the yard to a single bay portico in the center of the structure's east façade. It is from this portico that the primary entrance to the building is reached. Though the portico and the stairs are centered on the façade, the entrance door is offset and is situated to the left of center. This arrangement may be the result of alterations to the building's original design; however, non-invasive architectural investigations did not result in any evidence to support a change in door locations. The current entry door is a late 20th century hollow core metal door with an inset, double pane, 9-light window. No ornamentation of any kind adorns the exterior of the structure and any subtle architectural detailing that might have once graced this vernacular structure have since been obscured by the addition of the vinyl siding.

Seven windows are located on the east elevation. The fenestration of this elevation is symmetrical. Two four-light, wood sash, casement windows punctuate the stone foundation walls, one on either side of the portico; two two-over-two light double hung, wood sash windows with vertical muntins are located on the first level with three more of these window located across the upper

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level of the structure. The fenestration of the north gable end of the structure is symmetrical with two two-over-two light double hung, wood sash windows with vertical muntins located on the first and second levels and two four-light, fixed windows at the attic level.

The interior of the structure exhibits almost no ornamentation. Furring strips were attached to the plaster walls and 1/8" fiber board paneling was affixed to the furring strips. All of the walls throughout the structure's interior are paneled. Though all of the structure's historic interior finishes have been removed or obscured the general floor plan does not appear to have been significantly altered. On the structure's main level three rooms are situated around a central stairway. The room that is entered into from the main entry door extends from front to back with two equal sized rooms being accessed from this larger room. The building's second level contains three rooms and a bathroom / walk-in closet combination room. A door from the upstairs hallway provides access to another set of stairs that lead to the attic.

Historic Overview

The land that would eventually make up the Cunningham Farm was first surveyed in 1739 for Dr. George Stuart. The beginning point for the 1739 survey was described as "on the side of a hill within 1/4 mile of the wagon road that crosses Antietam Creek." A log house was located on the property as early as 1773 and was destroyed by wind in 1874 (Williams: 1302). The 208 acres was again surveyed in 1745 for James Smith, another speculator in western lands, and the property was patented "Smith's Hills." In 1762, James Smith sold 292 acres of "Resurvey on Smith's Hills" to Christian Orndorff. It was Orndorff who established a mill complex and large dwelling house on the property. In 1796, Christopher Orndorff, son of Christian, sold 303 acres of "the parcel called resurvey on Smith's Hill's" including the mill to Jacob Mumma.

By the 1803 Maryland State Tax Assessment, Jacob Mumma was listed as owning 330 acres of "Smith's Hills." This Property included both the Mill area and the acreage now known as the Cunningham Farm. A bond agreement entered into between Jacob and his eldest son John indicates that an arrangement was made between the two in 1821 regarding the property and it was probably at that time that John took over operation of the Mill and assumed control of the adjoining farm. This arrangement was formalized when, in 1831, Jacob and his wife Elizabeth sold the Mill Complex and the farm to John. The land transferred to John was made up of several parcels totaling 403 acres. Excluded from the land sale were two "burying yards" and the "house yard and lot" where Jacob Mumma and his wife were living. The area that Jacob reserved for himself included ten acres "more or less" and was immediately adjacent to the Mill complex and the "old" house that was included in the land transferred to John (GWWO: 47).

It was at about that time that John Mumma established an additional farmstead within his property for his eldest son Elias. Elias moved from his father's house near the mill into the new farm house about 300 yards north of the Mill complex. Elias's farmstead included the dwelling house several domestic outbuildings and a Pennsylvania style barn. Following, John's untimely death, John's land holdings were purchased back by his father Jacob, who in turn sold them to his son Samuel. Samuel allowed his son Jacob to reside on the farm, which he referred to as his "lower farm". Samuel sold the Mill Complex and surrounding acreage; however, he retained the "lower farm" and continued to use it as a tenant property. Sometime soon thereafter, Samuel and his wife were compelled by debts that they could not pay to mortgage the "lower farm", putting it into the hands of court appointed trustees until their creditors could be paid. The Mummas eventually worked their way out of debt and were able to retain their lower farm and other properties emerging from their difficulties as one of the wealthiest and landed families in the county. In 1860, Mumma sold the property to Phillip Pry who named it his "Bunker Hill" farm and continued to rent the farm out.

By 1862, Joseph Parks and his family were renting the property from Pry. Parks was a sometime shoemaker and farmer who had lived in a house that he owned in Porterstown immediately across Antietam Creek from the farm that he rented from Pry. Parks

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Id that house and lived for a time on the Samuel Pry farm before auctioning some of his belongings and moving onto the "Bunker Hill" property of Samuel's brother Phillip. In his claim for damages following the battle, Phillip Pry referred to losses at "Bunker Hill" and Joseph Parks testified that he had firsthand knowledge of the crops that had been lost because he had harvested and stored them. It is obvious from the claims files that Parks was farming the property on shares and that those crops raised on the property were to be divided between Parks and Pry. Records show that Parks was forced a few years following the battle to mortgage his household furniture and personal belongings against a debt that he owed to Philip Pry. The debt was most likely related to his tenancy and shortly thereafter, Joseph Parks left the property and moved several miles north of Sharpsburg.

In 1867 Phillip Pry sold his 166 acre "Bunker Hill" farm to Jacob F. Miller for \$9998.00. Miller was already an established farmer and land owner in the area and may have purchased the property for the use of his son. The 1870 Agricultural census listed Jacob's 23 year old son, Otho, as farming a 166 acre farm valued at \$9500.00 but not owning any property of his own. By 1877, when the Atlas map of Washington County was drawn, Jacob's oldest son H.M. Miller was indicated as living on the home farm and Jacob appears to be living on the subject property.

Jacob Miller sold the property in 1884 to Henry W. and Laura S. Rohrer beginning an era of Rohrer family ownership that would continue for the next 76 years. By 1900, the Rohrer's paid off their mortgage on the farm and Henry is listed on the population census taken that year as 68 years old and retired. He is indicated by the census as living on his farm in the same dwelling house with his wife, 17 year old daughter, Estella, and a tenant farmer Thomas Babington. It seems evident that Babington was leasing the farming operation from Mr. Rohrer and the fact that he and his family were living in the same house as Rohrer suggests that there was not another dwelling house located on the property at that time. At the turn of the 19th to the 20th century, lodging relatives or boarders often served as an important source of income for middle-class families. Though beneficial financially, this practice decreased space for family members and often produced crowded conditions (Hubka and Kenny: 49). For families owning farms, the financial benefits were often gained with little negative impacts on the domestic life of the family by the construction of tenant houses.

The 1910 census indicates that Rohrer, age 78, was living in the property's main dwelling house with his wife and that he was working as a carpenter in the wagon making trade. His daughter Estella had married a "house carpenter" named Harry O. Clipp, and the young couple was living on the farm in their own dwelling house with their two daughters. It seems reasonable to believe that the new dwelling house constructed on the property sometime between 1900 - 1910 is the house, known as the Cunningham tenant house that stands today along the farm lane leading from the Keedysville pike north to the property's main dwelling house and farm buildings. Though only speculation, given his profession, it is possible that Harry Clipp was the builder of the tenant house and responsible for the major alterations to the main house that were all completed during the first decades of the 20th century.

Henry Rohrer died in 1914 and his wife died in 1919 leaving the entire property to their daughter and son-in-law who by 1920 had moved with their two daughters to a house on Main Street in Sharpsburg. Jesse Clipp, believed to be a brother of Harry, leases the farm, and for the next 20 years lives in the farmsteads original dwelling house. By the time the 1930 census is taken, Jesse's son, Silas Clipp, is living with his wife and daughter and another young couple in the property's tenant house. Harry and Estella Clipp's two daughters, Ruth and Edna, inherit the farm and, in 1960, sold the 166 acre property to William H. Cunningham. Cunningham sold the property to the United States government in 1988, reserving life estate for himself, and the property became part of Antietam National Battlefield, managed by the National Park Service (Schamu: 36).

Thematic Context: The Battle of Antietam

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is unclear how much, if any, actual combat took place on the property, though it is very likely that Confederate troops were in the vicinity on September 15, 1862 skirmishing with Richardson's infantry along the opposite bank of the Antietam Creek, and quite possibly on the Parks property. Certain upper fields of the Parks farm, also known as the "Lower Farm", were traversed by troops engaged at Bloody Lane but clearly the house and farm structures were so far removed that they played no significant role in the fighting.

It may also be surmised that U.S. troops occupied the Parks property on the 16th, as it was well within Federal lines at that time. Federal cavalry detachments crossed back and forth as early as the evening of the 15th, and four companies of the 4th U.S. Regular infantry crossed on the morning of the 16th. An ad hoc battalion of four companies, two each from the 61st and 64th New York infantry regiments under command of Colonel Nelson Miles, crossed over early on the morning of the 16th and returned to the east bank at sunrise. Miles penetrated as far as 600 yards west in the direction of the town, but probably never really left the vicinity of the Pike. Federal artillery batteries may also have traversed the Parks farm boundaries on their way west to set up counter-battery and infantry support positions on the 16th and 17th (Walker and Kirkman: 117).

On the 17th, as Richardson made his attacks on the Sunken Road, the Parks farm was situated 600 yards to the left and rear of the advancing Federals. It is likely that some Federal stragglers and walking wounded may have occupied the property, if not some of the buildings of the Parks farm.

The Cunningham tenant house did not exist at the time of the battle and photographs taken within days of the fighting appear to show the location of the current structure as being undeveloped (Frassanito: 80). It is likely that no structure was standing on the site of the current tenant house in 1862. It is important to note that the foundation of the current structure appears to possess the characteristics of stonework of the first and second quarters of the 19th century. This would indicate that an earlier structure once stood on the site. It is possible that the stonework was completed at the time that the current structure was constructed using earlier techniques. It is also possible that an early 19th century structure could have once stood on the site and was gone prior to the battle, leaving only the foundation and explaining why a structure is not visible in the 1862 photographs. In either case, it is clear that, the foundation notwithstanding, the current structure has no connection to the Battle of Antietam.

Thematic Context: Domestic Architecture

The early 20th century tenant house is situated south of the main Cunningham farm complex fronting on the west side of the access lane and facing Antietam Creek. It is a two story, double pile three bay house set on a cut limestone foundation. The architectural details and character defining elements of the house indicate a c.1905 construction date and the house is a typical example of the late-nineteenth / early 20th century vernacular style that was common throughout Washington County. During that time period, balloon framing was quickly replacing earlier heavy-frame building techniques, and log construction was fading in popularity. These structures were a continuance of the two story, symmetrical, single pile dwellings of the mid-nineteenth century and were typically not representative of an academic style and their forms purely vernacular. The most common type of these dwellings was the "I" house (Kalbain: 85).

☐ The Cunningham tenant house is a balloon framed structure. The framing pieces and floor joist are cut to nominal dimensions common in the United States prior to the lumber industry's 1961 change to dimensional lumber sizes. All of the lumber used to construct the tenant house was circular sawn. Cut common nails typically used between about 1840 and the early decades of the 20th century are found in the construction throughout the house. 20th century wire nails are visible where repairs and alterations have been made. The German siding used to clad the house when first constructed is still visible when portions of the vinyl siding is removed. This German siding, also known as "novelty siding" was commercially manufactured and typical of the period during

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which the structure is believed to have been constructed. The structure's two-over-two light, double hung, wood sash windows with vertical muntins; symmetrical exterior appearance; and Eastlake influenced door hinges and latches are the most notable of its character defining features. Only two sets of Eastlake door hardware remain, and the windows have been covered with aluminum storm windows seriously affecting the structures historic integrity. The building's overall floor plan, though simple and somewhat typical of vernacular folk Victorian style of which it is a part, does not conform to the archetypal floor plan of the of the period., that of the "I" house.

□

Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth and twentieth Centuries

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the area that, today, makes up Washington County, Maryland, was dominated economically by a financial system based largely on grain production. The creation of new transportation routes from western Maryland to Baltimore opened Washington County to a world market through which they sold their grain, and to a lesser extent their livestock, generating a great degree of wealth and prosperity.

In the era following the Civil War, the region experienced continuous changes in agricultural practices. What had been an economy based on subsistence farming and the sale of corn, wheat and cattle shifted to one based more on commercial farming. During that time, dairying became especially important due to the close proximity of the Baltimore market (Baker: 318). These changes in the agrarian economy are reflected in the developmental history of the agricultural buildings on the Cunningham farm. The property's c. 1835 Sweitzer barn was constructed during the height of Washington County's grain based economy. When built, the structure's primary function was the processing and storing of grain, hay and straw. The changes in agricultural focus can be seen in the lower level of the barn where concrete was poured and milking stalls were added when dairying was introduced on the farm in the first decades of the 20th century.

Tenant farming was important in the U.S. from the 1870s to the present. Tenants typically brought their own tools and animals. It is distinguished from both being a "hired hand" and being a sharecropper. A hired hand is an agricultural employee even though he or she may live on the premises and exercise a considerable amount of control over the agricultural work, such as a foreman. A sharecropper is a farm tenant who pays rent with a portion (often half) of the crop he raises and who brings little to the operation besides his family labor; the landlord usually furnishing working stock, tools, fertilizer, housing, fuel, and seed, and often providing regular advice and oversight. Tenant farming was historically a step on the "agricultural ladder" from hired hand or sharecropper taken by young farmers as they accumulated enough experience and capital to buy land (or buy out their siblings when a farm was inherited.)

The 1870 census records indicate a large number of tenants on and around the farms of the Sharpsburg district of Washington County, Maryland. In part, this trend can undoubtedly be linked to the need of some landowners to replace their loss of slave labor following the Civil War. The trend also reflects the continued dividing and subdividing of property as successive generations of families come of age and set out on their own. In the case of the Cunningham tenant house, the structure was constructed originally to house the owner of the property's newlywed daughter and son-in-law. The young couple eventually inherited the entire farm and moved off the property, however, they continued to lease the farm and its two dwelling houses to family members continuing the link between tenants and extended family relationships.

Evaluation

□

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]) was used to evaluate the Cunningham tenant house for the

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Required qualities of significance and integrity.

Criterion A

☐

☐ The tenant house was evaluated under Criteria A for both its association with the Battle of Antietam and for its place within the Cunningham Farm property under the historic context of regional agricultural practices.

The tenant house would be defined by the National Park Service and National Register of Historic Places as a building. For the building to be considered a contributing building to the Historic District in which it is located it would have to be evaluated under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria for evaluation. Criterion A requires that the property be associated with an event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development. The defined historic context for the Antietam National Battlefield Historic District is the battle of Antietam. The tenant house, excepting its foundations, did not exist at the time of the battle and therefore, excepting its foundations, is non-contributing to the Historic District.

In considering the tenant house's association with agricultural practices and/or trends of Washington County, Maryland, it was evaluated with the entire Cunningham Farm property. The National Register Bulletin states that the property's specific association must be considered important and that "mere association with historic events or trends is not enough to qualify under Criterion A". While the main building complex within the farm generally follows the patterns of agricultural development within the region, nothing was uncovered during this investigation and evaluation that would suggest that this farmstead or any of the farm structures possess significant associations with the pattern of agricultural development in Washington County.

The tenant house is not eligible for individual listing under National Register Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Cunningham tenant house is not associated with any individual whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented and is therefore not eligible for individual listing under criterion B.

Criterion C

The Cunningham tenant house was evaluated under Criterion C for its ability to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The structure is an example of vernacular architecture common in the region during the first decades of the 20th century. The building does contain some very basic architectural elements that could be considered distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction. Most notable among these characteristics are the structure's two-over-two light, double hung, wood sash windows with vertical muntins; symmetrical exterior appearance; and Eastlake influenced door hinges and latches. To be eligible based on its distinctive characteristics, the tenant house must contain enough of these characteristics to be considered a true representation of a particular type, period, or method of construction.

To be eligible for the National Register under criterion C the Cunningham tenant house would have to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Cunningham tenant house does not

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present the work of a master, does not possess high artistic values nor does it represent a distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

The Cunningham tenant house does not contain enough distinctive characteristics to be considered representative of the vernacular folk Victorian style of which it is a part nor can it be considered representative of the period during which it was constructed. Those features present have been significantly altered, and obscured so as to greatly and negatively impact the overall historic integrity of the entire structure.

☐

☐ The tenant house is not eligible for individual listing under National Register Criterion

C.

Criterion D

Lastly, though the building is not eligible for individual listing due to its information potential under criterion D, the foundation on which the building sits and the site immediately surrounding the structure is potentially eligible for individual listing on the National register under this criterion.

Summary of Evaluation

The Cunningham farm tenant house does not possess the integrity and the significance required for National register consideration and does not contribute to the significance or the integrity of the Historic District in which it is located. The foundation on which the building sits and the site immediately surrounding the structure is potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register under criterion D for their potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Works Cited

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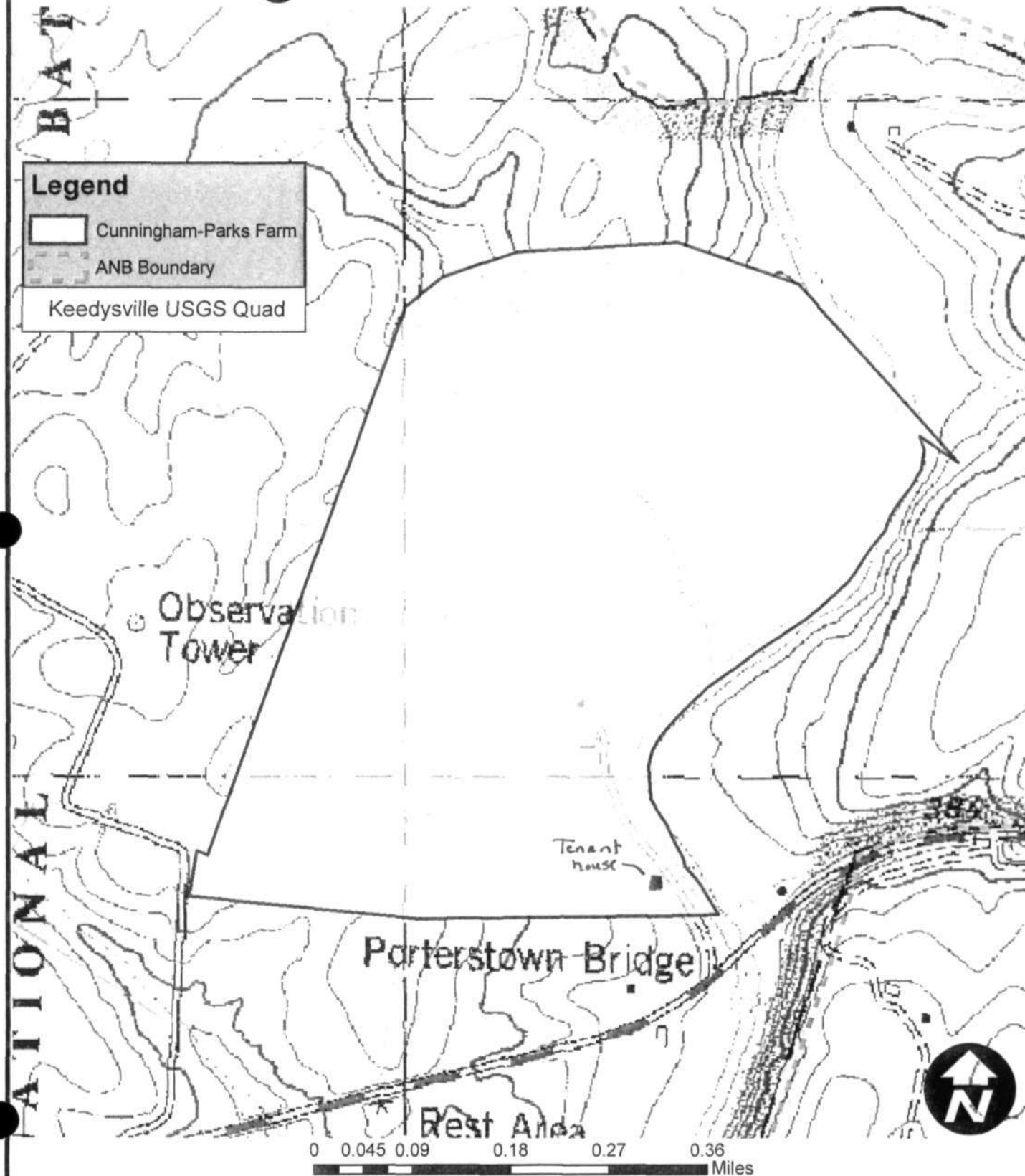
Date

Antietam National Battlefield
Maryland

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Cunningham-Parks Farm



Produced by ANTI NRM/GIS

FILE: Jane_Cunningham_MHT.mxd



Cunningham-Parks Farm





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Cunningham Farm Tenant house

Antietam National Battlefield

Washington County, Maryland

Kevin Walker

May 28, 2010

MD SHPO

North elevation of structure
as viewed from road showing the structure's
situation on the landscape



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Cunningham Farm tenant house

Antietam National Battlefield

Washington County, Maryland

Kevin Walker

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East elevation of tenant house



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Cunningham Farm Tenant House

Antietam National Battlefield

Washington County, Maryland

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MO SHPO

North elevation of the tenant house



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Cunningham Farm Tenant House
Antietam National Battlefield
Washington County, Maryland
Keren Walker

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MO - SHPO

West elevation of tenant house



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Cunningham Farm Tenant house
Antietam National Battlefield
Washington County, Maryland
Keven Walker
May 28, 2010

South elevation of tenant house



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Cunningham Farm Terraced House
Antietam National Battlefield

Washington County Maryland

Kevin Walker

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Poured concrete entry stairs lead from road to yard and provide the primary access to the structure. visible are the stairway, a stone retaining wall and the structure's east elevation.



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This concrete walkways connects the concrete stairs that lead up to the yard with the wooden stairs of the entry porch on the structures east elevation



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MO SHPO

This image shows stepping stones
that lead from the front entrance
around the north gable end of the
structure.



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Cunningham farm tenant house
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MD SHPO

North east corner of structure showing box cornice
with gable-end returns. Note "bead" detail on bottom edge
edge of cornice



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Kever Walker

May 28, 2010

Detail of lath that originally closed in the underside of entry porch. note the cut nails used to affix the lath, the decorative bead along each lath board and the "eastlake style" 3 knuckle hinges that at one time supported a door leading into the area under the porch



WA-II-331

Cunningham Farm Tenant House

Antietam National Battlefield

Washington County, Maryland

Kevin Walker

May 28, 2010

Foundation east elevation at location of north pier of entry porch. 4-light casement window visible. note v-pointed mortar joints and evidence of window "bars" that once ran horizontally across window openings



WA-II - 331

Cunningham Farm Tenant house
Antietam National Battlefield
Washington County, Maryland
Keven Walker

May 28, 2010

MD SHPO

Detail of post, southeast corner of front
porch. Note chamfered edges with "lamb's tongue"
ends



WA-II-331

Cunningham Farm Tenant House
Antietam National Battlefield
Washington County, Maryland
Reven Walker

May 28, 2010

MD SHPD

Image details 2-over 2' pane, double hung
window located on structures east-
elevation, 2nd floor, south side of entry
door



WA-II-331

Cunningham Farm Tenant house
Antietam National Battlefield
Washington County, Maryland
Keven Walker

May 28, 2010

MD SHPO

Interior of kitchen as
seen from front entry door. All
rooms are paneled with 20th century
materials obscuring any original finishes
note the opening in the wall which
would allow a wood stove to vent
through chimney.



WA-II-331

Cunningham Farm Tenant House
Antietam National Battlefield
Washington County, Maryland
Keren Walker

May 20, 2010

MD SHPO

This foundation is located north of the tenant house along the main farm lane leading from the Leesville pike (MD R-34) toward the central farm complex. The foundation is drylaid and appears to date to the early 19th or late 18th century.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-II-331
District 1
Map 76
Parcel 5
MAGI # 2208945935

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

*included in Antietam Battlefield
NR listing*

AND/OR COMMON

Log Farmhouse

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

On Antietam Creek, N. of Md. Rt. 34

CITY, TOWN

☒ VICINITY OF Sharpsburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

William H. Cunningham

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route # 1, Box 238

CITY, TOWN

Williamsport

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21795

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washington County Court House

Liber #: 355

Folio #: 530

STREET & NUMBER

33 West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

STATE

Maryland

21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

WA-II-331

CONDITION☐ EXCELLENT☐ DETERIORATED☐ GOOD☐ RUINS☒ FAIR☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☐ UNALTERED☒ ALTERED < 50%**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house presumably of log construction is sheathed with German siding. It appears to have received a new roof. The house is a long, narrow two story four bay structure with nine over six windows at the first story level and six over six windows at the second story. The exterior surface of the building except for the window sashes shows work associated with the late 19th or early 20th century. An exterior chimney of brick is located against the north end wall. Also present is a large frame bank barn with a fieldstone fence in front of it.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house apparently built of logs cannot be dated without further study. Along the Antietam Creek it is adjacent to the site of the Civil War Battle of Antietam. The exterior chimney and the nine over six pane windows suggest that the house may have been standing for some time before the Civil War.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 165.5 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Stoner, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Preservation Associates

DATE

June 1978

STREET & NUMBER

109 West Main Street, Box 202

TELEPHONE

301-432-5466

CITY OR TOWN

Sharpsburg

STATE

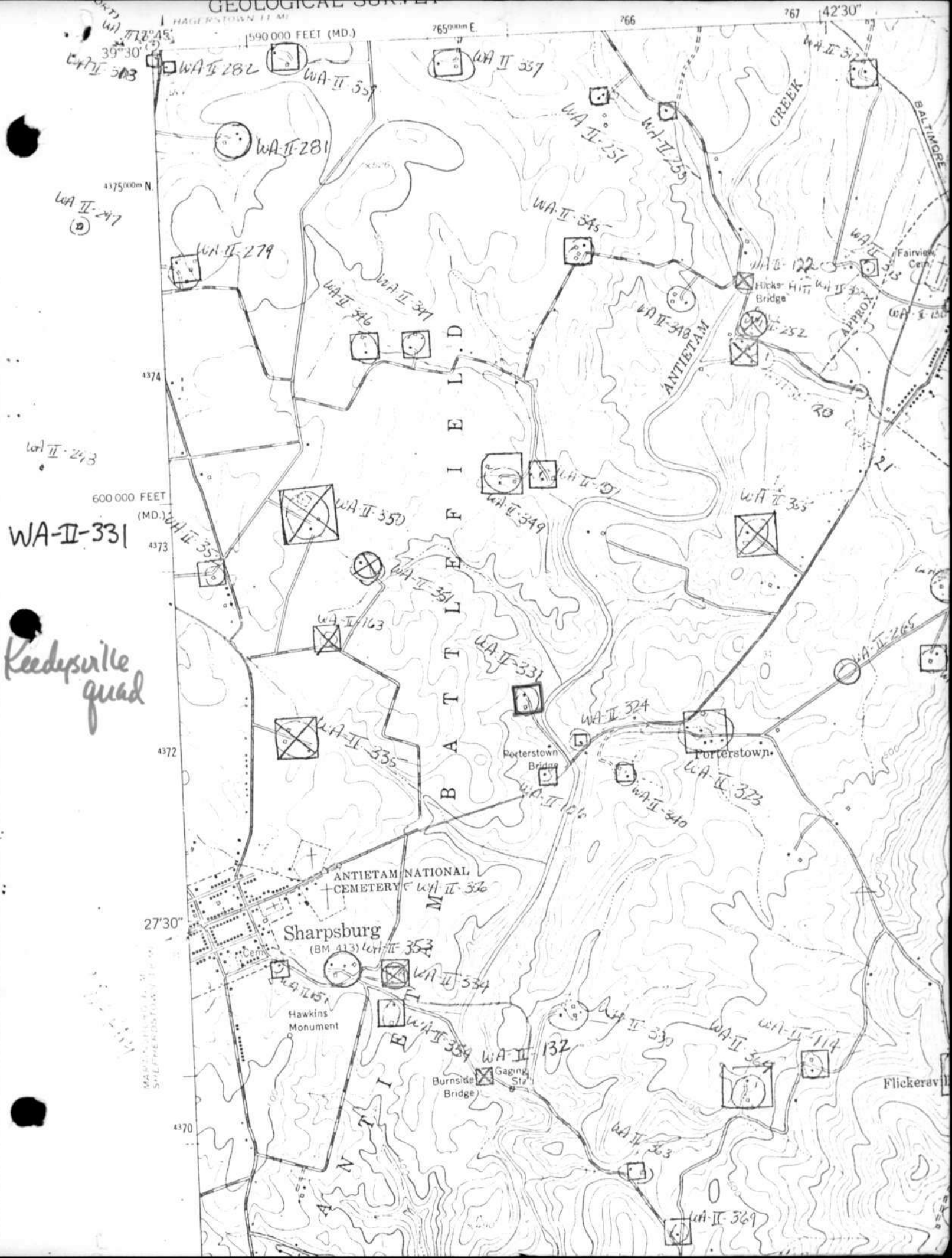
Maryland 21782

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



WA-II-331

Joseph Parks Farm

18442 Shepherdstown Pike (MD 34), Sharpsburg

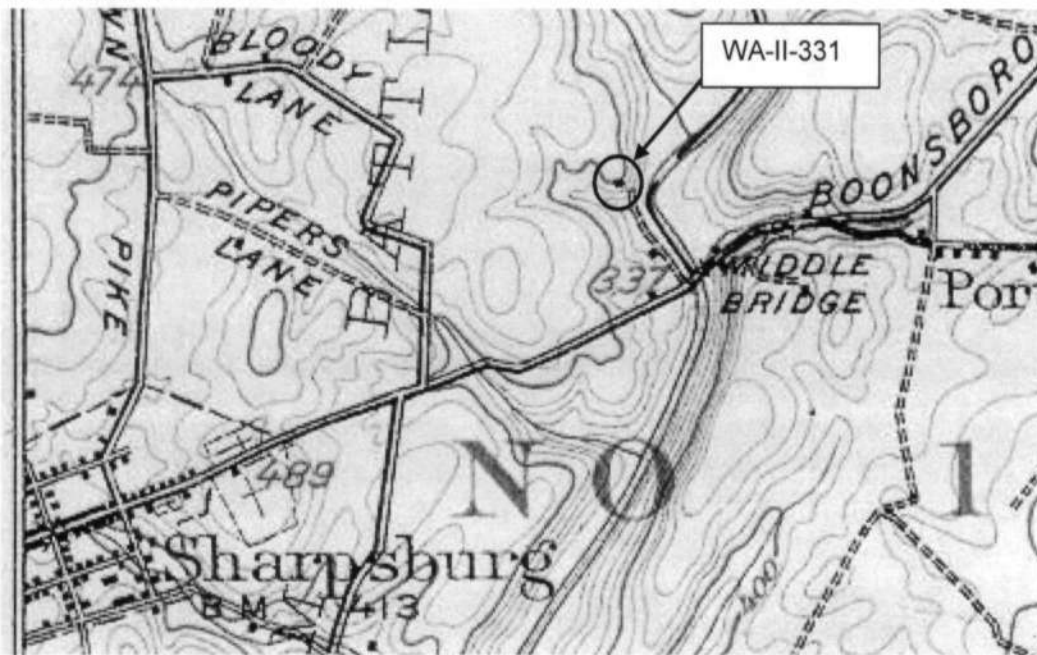
Thomas Taggart map, 1859



Lake, Griffing & Stevenson Atlas, 1877

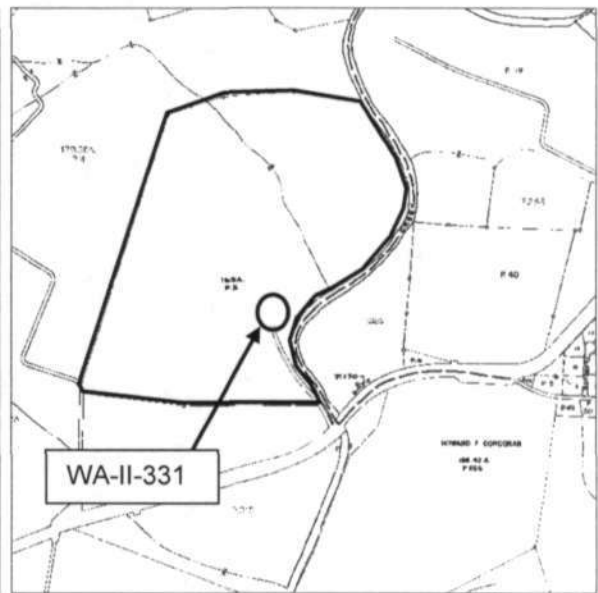
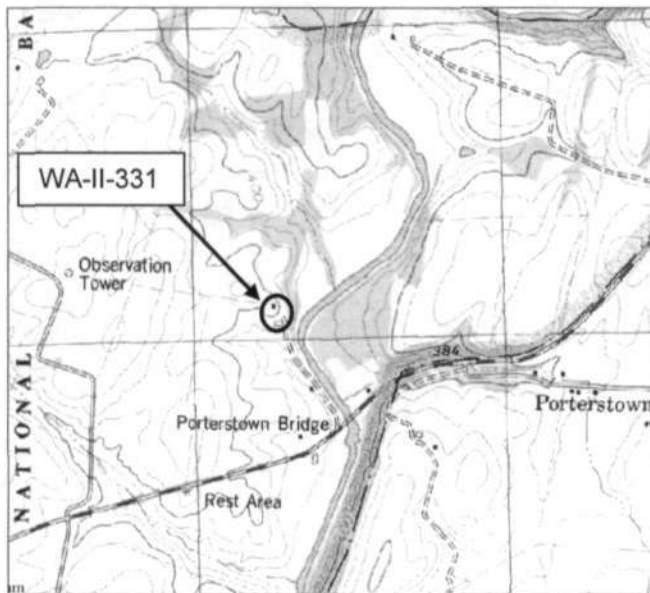


WA-II-0331
 Joseph Parks Farm
 18442 Shepherdstown Pike (MD 34), Sharpsburg
 15' Antietam Quad, 1910



Keedysville Quadrangle

Tax Map 76, p. 5





WA-II-331

N.W. 1/4 E.B.

March 1972

Log Farmhouse

On Antietam Creek, N. of Md.
Rt. 34, Sharpsburg Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-II-331

S.E.

March, 1976

Log Farmhouse

On Antietam Creek N. of
Md. Rt. 34, Sharpsburg
vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT; WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-II-331

N.E.

March, 1976

Log Farmhouse

On Antietam Creek, N. of Md.
Rt. 34, Sharpsburg Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-II-331

Barre S.E.

March, 1976

Log Farmhouse

On Antietam Creek N. of Md.Rt.
34, Sharpsburg Vicinity

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY